THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIV. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1830. No. 48.

The Inauguration

OF the Rev. Dr. HAZELIUS, German Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature, in the Theological Seminary of this place, will take place on Wednesday the 29th inst The exercises will be conducted in the German language.

Sept 21.

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students in this Institution, will take place on the 29th and 30th inst. when the citizens of Gettysburg, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend. In consequence of the Inauguration of Professor HAZELIUS on the morning of the 29th, the Exercises will not commence until 2 o'clock, P. M. The Classes in the Languages will be examined during Wednesday, and the early part of Thursday morning; those in the Sciences during the remainder of Thursday.

The Winter Session will commence on the 22d of October next.

M. JACOBS.

Sept. 21. 2t

NOTICE.

THE Vendue Notes given at the Vendue of SAMUEL MOORE, in March last, were deposited in my hands for collection, by Mr. Moore, before he removed to the West. They become due on the *18th of September inst.*—after which time a speedy payment of the same is desired.

ADAM WALTER.

Gettysburg. Sept. 14. 3t

CUMBERLAND FACTORY,

FOR RENT.

THIS Establishment is on Yellow-Breeches creek, at Cumberland Furnace, Cumberland county, Pa.—There are two Carding Machines, one spinning Billy of 30 Spindles, and one Jenny of 60; two Looms; and all the necessary apparatus for doing work, in complete order. There is a House, Garden and Stabling, attached to the Factory. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

JAMES WILSON.

Carlisle, Aug. 24. 5t

N. B. The Machinery is all new.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 2d day of October next, precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By Order, G. ARMOR, O. S.

Sept. 21. tp

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. a Tract of Land, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of John Stewart, David Sheetz and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less, on which are a two-story log dwelling house, double log barn, and an orchard the property of *Thomas Harris.*

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20. tf

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS,
WM. RAMSEY,
THOS. H. CRAWFORD.
ASSEMBLY,
HENRY M'DIVIT,
HENRY MYERS (Tyrone.)
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KUGLER.
AUDITOR,
SAMUEL KENNEDY.
DIRECTOR,
GEORGE WALTER.
CORONERS,
JACOB ZIEGLER,
JOHN F. M'FARLANE.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

CONGRESS,
JACOB ALTER.
ROBERT SMITH.
ASSEMBLY,
ANDREW MARSHALL,
JAMES M'SHERRY.
COMMISSIONER,
JACOB COVER.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES KETTLEWELL.
DIRECTOR,
GARRET BLINKERHOFF.
CORONERS,
SAMUEL S. FORNEY,
DANIEL COMFORT.

MARSEILLOIS HYMN OF LIBERTY.

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your Children, Wives, and Grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath:
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd,
On victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise,
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave! &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore,
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms! to arms! ye brave! &c.

Oh, Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave! &c.

MARSEILLES HYMN.—We are indebted, says the Baltimore Gazette, to a correspondent for the annexed account of its author.

The name of the author of this celebrated production is Joseph Rouget de Lisle, born in the year 1760. At the commencement of the French Revolution, Rouget was stationed at Strasbourg as officer of an Engineer corps. At this time nothing but low, vulgar ballads were sung in praise of the war, and Rouget being a man of talants, a good musician and a great enthusiast, was solicited by some friends to furnish a war song; in a moment of enthusiasm, he retired to his chamber, and in one night produced the words and music of a piece, which, in every respect, is worthy of admiration. The effect of this song on the army of the Revolution, is well known, and requires no further illustration; it first appeared by the title "l'Offrande a la liberte." but subsequently known by the name of the "Marseilles hymn, or march," on account of its being first publicly sung and used, by the Marseilles confederates, in the year 1792.

The services of Rouget de Lisle in the cause of liberty did not shield him from the persecution of the territorists; he fled to Germany. In Hamburg, the great poet Klopstock, with whom he had an interview, intimated, that this hymn alone "had caused the death of 50,000 brave Germans." Rouget was wounded at the attack of Quiberon, and lived retired from business, in 1824.

Late Foreign News.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS PROCLAIMED KING OF FRANCE!

By the ship Heroine, arrived at N. York, London papers to the 11th Aug have been received.

On the 6th, the Chamber of Deputies declared the Throne of France vacant, and proposed several changes in the Charter—that the Catholic Religion, as the religion of the State, be abolished—the Ministers of all sects to be paid from the public treasury—the censorship of the press forever abolished.—After these and other modifications had been adopted, the Chamber went in a body to the Duke of Orleans, and offered him the Crown, which he accepted, and on the 9th proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and made oath to support the Charter as amended.

The Moniteur of August 8, contains the official publication of the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, adopted in their sitting of Saturday, in which the Chamber of Peers have declared their concurrence. It also gives the following article:—

Yesterday fixed the destiny of France. Peace has crowned victory. The Duke of Orleans, strong in the dictates of his conscience and by the will of the people, waited calmly the decision of the Chamber, while the people were impatient to see intrusted to his hands an authority which would put an end to that intermediate state of things which would soon have terminated in anarchy.—The proceeding of the Chamber presented a scene more sublime than has ever been exhibited. Every [illegible] respected. Never did any Deliberative Assembly display more dignity, calmness and dignity. After having, with one unanimous voice, declared their resolution to present the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, they proceeded to the Palace Royal, attended by the National Guards. The Duke, surrounded by his family, received them. M. Laffitte having read to his Royal Highness the Act of the Constitution, the Duke replied in the following terms:—"I receive with deep emotion the Declaration you present to me; I regard it as the expression of the national will, which appears to me to be conformable to the political principles I have professed throughout my life. Filled with recollections which have always made me hope never to be called to ascend the Throne; exempt from ambition, and habituated to the life of peace which I led with my family, I cannot conceal from you the sentiments which agitate my mind at this great conjuncture; but there is one which entirely predominates over the rest: the love of my country. I am fully impressed with the duties it prescribes to me, and I will perform them."

PARIS, Aug. 9.

Accession to the Throne of Philip I.

Chamber of Deputies—Royal Sitting.

This day, at noon, all the Deputies were present. The Ministers of State, and Peers, soon after appeared. At half past two, the Duke of Orleans entered the Hall, followed by his two sons, and took his seat on the throne, amid repeated cries of 'Vive le Duc d'Orleans.'

M. Casimir Perrier, President of the Chamber of Deputies, then read the Declaration of the Chamber, agreed upon in the sitting of Saturday, and Baron Pasquier delivered the act of adherence of the Peers. The Prince then said "I have read these acts, and weighed and meditated all the expressions in them. I accept without restriction or modification all the clauses and engagements which this declaration contains, and the title of King which it confers upon me. I am ready to swear to the observance of them."

Scarcely were these words pronounced, when cries of 'Vive le Roi'—'Vive Philipe I,' resounded through the Hall.

The King, kneeling and uncovered, with his right hand elevated, pronounced in a low but firm voice the following oath, which was heard by those outside, such was the profound silence observed by the assembly, at this solemn moment:

"In the presence of God, I swear to faithfully observe the Constitutional Charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration—only to govern by the laws and according to the laws, to render fair and exact justice to every one according to his rights, and to act in all things with a sole view to the interests, happiness and glory of the French people."

Philip I. then sat down on the throne, and delivered the following Speech:—MESSRS. PEERS AND DEPUTIES:

"I have maturely reflected on the extent of the duties which are imposed upon me. I have the consciousness of being able to fulfil them by causing the compact of alliance which has been proposed to me to be observed.

I should have ardently desired never to fill the throne to which the national will calls me; but I yield to this will, expressed in the Chambers, in the name of the French people, for the maintenance of the charter and the laws.

The modifications which we have just made in the Charter, guarantee the security of the future, and the prosperity of France. Happy at home, respected abroad, at peace with Europe, it will be more consolidated."

Fresh acclamations then arose in the Hall, and did not cease till after the departure of the King and his family.

The King takes the title of "Louis Philip the First, King of the French." His eldest son is styled Prince Royal.

All the Peerages and other titles granted by Charles X had been annulled—among the names we observe that of Admiral Duperre.

The new King of France has already demanded of the King of England, the ashes of Napoleon from St Helena, to be deposited in the column of the Place Vendome. He has also bestowed a pension of 1500 francs on the author of the Marseilles Hymn.

All etiquette and court dresses were banished from the family of the Duke of Orleans on his accession to the throne. The Duchess of Orleans, now Queen of France, appeared in a plain bonnet and ribands—the Duke himself walked about in plain clothes, arm in arm with one of the Deputies—talking as free and familiar as a President of the U. States. This is probably one of the most singular changes which the Revolution has brought about. The next monthly fashions from Paris will be all changed. Simplicity will be the go—so our American ladies may prepare to reform their ornaments and draw in their sleeves.

Paris was spontaneously illuminated, and fireworks were discharged in different parts of the capital as an expression of rejoicing for the crown being conferred on the Duke of Orleans—and peace and tranquility has been restored throughout the French empire.

Orders have been found in Paris, signed by Charles X. and by the Duke of Ragusa, ordering the arrest and punishment of forty Peers, many Deputies, and all the Liberal Journalists! The editors of the National were to have been guillotined!

Several young Greeks, who are residing in Paris to finish their education, took a very active part in the combats, which the Parisian population had to sustain to defend their liberties. At the moment of danger they got arms, and mixed themselves with the masses of people who were courageously fighting in the streets of the capital. National independence must have excited in them that generous ardour which had so often armed in Greece the Bozzarris and the Colecotronis.

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Turks have been defeated by the Albanians, and the Son of the Grand Vizier made prisoner. It is reported that Austrian troops are marching towards the frontiers of Bosnia to the support of the Sultan.

A Paris letter relates the annexed interesting circumstance. At the last storming of the Thuilleries, a young student of the Polytechnique School, at the head of the Liberators, received a ball in the breast. He fell, shouting "Liberty for ever!" Two of his comrades carried him through the scuffle, as far as the throne room, and placed him on the throne, where they held him in a sitting position that he might behold the triumph of the patriots. The noble victim expired, smiling, on the very seat which the unworthy Charles had recently abandoned. A guard of honor was placed over the corpse of the young hero, which was covered with a tri-colored flag, and it remained on the throne of France until his relatives came to fetch it away.

Great Revolutions.—It is remarked that the great Revolutions of Europe have occurred in the month of July.—In that month two revolutions were operated, which rendered famous the eighteenth century, and changed the face of the Old and New World. The revolution of the United States of America occurred on the 4th of July. The French revolution (1789) on the 4th of July.—The United Provinces date their revolution from the month of July, 1581. The present French revolution in July, 1830. The Union of Calmar, which placed three Crowns on the head of Marguerite de Waldemer, called the Semiramis of the North, was operated July 8, 1397; and on the 9th of the same month, 1762, we saw another Semiramis of the North (Catharine II.) justify that title by driving her husband from the throne, and subsequently covering that usurpation with all the *eclat* of a celebrated reign.

The battles which have occurred in the month of July often decided the fate of Empires. The battle of Allia, on the 18th of July, ruined the Roman power. In that of the Tiberiad, (July 3d.) the unfortunate Lusignan was entirely defeated by the celebrated Saladin, and the kingdom of Jerusalem, founded by the first Crusaders, fell forever into the power of the Infidels. At the battle of Ourigua, (25th July,) Alphonso I. delivered his country from the yoke of the Moors, and the title of first King of Portugal was the prize of his valor. The battle of the Boyne in Ireland, (21st July,) ruined the hopes of James I. and secured the Crown to the Prince of Orange. At the battle of Pultava, (8th July,) two famous Monarchs, Charles the Twelfth and Peter the Great, fought for their crowns and lives. The Swedes lost with their King the title of invincible, and Charles, seeking safety in the South of Europe, left the Czar ruler of the North. The history of France will furnish battles in the month of July of the most decisive character. The battle of Poictiers, gained by Charles Martel, (22d July,) rescued France from the yoke of the Saracens, then masters of Spain. Philip Auguste happily saved his life and kingdom at Bouvines, (27th July;) and the throne of Louis XIV. shaken by great reverses towards the end of the Spanish succession war, was secured in the conflict of Denain by Marshal Villars. (25th July, 1712).

French valor gained in the month of July the victories of Farnone, Fleurus, Norwinde, Lanfelt. The battle between Turenne and Conde, in the Faubourg Saint Antoine, was on the 2d of July, and the taking of Alexandria, in Egypt, by Buonaparte, the 2d of July. The battle of the Pyramids, gained over the Turks, 25th July, 1799; and finally, the battle of Wagram gained by Napoleon over the Austrians, in July, led to all the results of the treaty of Vienna, in 1809. We have also seen in July the Regency of Algiers overturned, and a piratical state, which for ages had insulted Europe, crushed to rise no more.

On the 27th July, 1790, the monster Robespierre excited, with Marat, a popular commotion against the Court and the national Assembly. In the Palais Royal, then the *focus* of conspiracies and revolutionary crimes, he made the following address:—"Citizens of all ages, fly to St. Cloud, shut up the King and the Dauphin. Secure the Austrian and her brother-in-law, that they may no longer conspire. Arrest all the ministers; throw them into irons. Watch the Chief of the municipality, and be sure of the General. Carry off the park of artillery from the Rue Vertue! Seize all the magazines and powdermills.—Run, run, to arms! Four or six hundred heads struck off will secure you peace, liberty and honor. A false humanity restraining your arms may cost the lives of millions of your brethren."

On the 28th July, 1794, the above sanguinary monster was led to the scaffold, where he furnished a remarkable instance of revolutionary vicissitudes.—He was put to death with his accomplices by a tribunal composed of friends and associates.

Since the news of the French Revolution, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn has been repeatedly sung at the Park Theatre, in the city of New-York, in French and English, with great applause. The tricolored flag has also been exhibited, and the front of the Theatre illuminated, with the words "Vive la Liberte," in one of the windows. These things are gratifying to our French population, and comforting to the pocket of the manager. Tricolored flags have also been hoisted in different parts of the city, and the tricolored cockade mounted by some of the French emigrants.—*Constellation.*

According to the Nashville Banner, the public exercises of religion have of late excited more than extraordinary attention in the town and vicinity of Nashville. The *Episcopalians* are described as increasing in numbers and in zeal under the ministry of the Rev. George Weller, formerly of Philadelphia, who in addition to his ministerial labors is about to establish and conduct a religious publication at that place. The *Methodists* are also represented as increasing in strength and ability, the *Baptists* have a large and respectable congregation, and the *Presbyterians* do not fall behind either of the other sects in point of numbers, and the energy of their preachers. Notwithstanding this flattering picture for the Christian community, the theatre is well attended at Nashville.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Debt of Ohio.—The state debt of Ohio is, it seems, much greater in proportion than that of the United States.—This debt is about $5,000,000, and allowing 100,000 inhabitants who pay taxes, it amounts to 50 dollars to every taxable inhabitant. The national debt is about forty millions, and allowing one million and a half of inhabitants who pay taxes, it amounts to about 27 dollars to every taxable inhabitant.

Taxes.—We see by an advertisement of the treasurer of Monroe county, Ohio, that the amount of tax charged on each hundred dollars of the valuation of all property, subject to taxation, for the year 1830, are for State and canal purposes, 38 cents, for county and school purposes, 25 cents, besides from 62 to 87 cents for township and poor purposes. So that if any person should leave Pennsylvania for Ohio, to escape the taxes of the former, he would be 'jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.' *Frank. Repub.*

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the Commons, *on Saturday the 16th day of October next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By Order of Capt. HUBBARD,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

Sept. 21. tp

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to spare the feelings of his Debtors by a personal application for his dues, takes this method of informing them, that nothing short of the most absolute necessity compels him to solicit the fulfilment of their duty. He is in the deepest need for money, and yet is not anxious for using compulsory measures to obtain it. And, as an equivalent for the indulgence which he has extended, for the liquidation of their respective accounts, he at least hopes he has not made this appeal to their generosity in vain.

GEO. ARMOR.

Sept 7. tf

LIME.

THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his farm, half-way between the Two Taverns and Littlestown, near the Turnpike, a

Kiln of fresh-burnt LIME.

He will also keep on hand, continually, a supply of the same, of the best quality.

WM. GULDAN.

Aug. 31. 6t

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday 29th Aug. an Apprentice to the Chair-making business, named *ISRAEL KLINE*. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension, but neither thanks nor charges.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7. 3t

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for Clean FLAXSEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 20. tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of September next*, to wit:

The account of George Harman, administrator of the estate of *Henry Smith*, deceased.

The supplemental account of Philip Wolf, executor of the estate of *Philip Wolf*, deceased.

The account of Charles G. M'Lean, administrator of the estate of *Helen M'Lean*, deceased.

The account of Mary Ann Gray, executor of the estate of Rev. *James Gray*, deceased.

The final account of John Shorb, executor of the estate of *John G. Shultz*, deceased.

The account of John Yeagerline and Henry Bushman, administrators of the estate of *Valentine Stehr*, deceased.

The account of John Wierman and Thomas Stephens, administrators of the estate of *Frederick Cleaveland*, deceased.

The account of James and Robert Major, administrators of the estate of *Robert Major*, deceased.

The account of John and Wm. Orr, executors of the estate of *William Orr*, deceased.

The account of John Wilson, administrator of the estate of *Margaret Walker*, deceased.

The account of James Barr, administrator of the estate of *William Stultz*, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, executor of the estate of *Samuel Smyth*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, executor of the estate of *William Bigham*, deceased.

The account of Hugh and David Denwiddie, administrators of the estate of *Hugh Denwiddie*, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, executor of the estate of *John F. Hapke*, deceased.

The account of Jesse Comly and Philip Myers, administrator of the estate of *Isaac Hess*, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of Jacob Ziegler, Guardian of the minor children of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 23, 1830. 5t

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,

WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

184 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND.*

The improvements are a

Log House, & Double

Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 24th of September*, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock,

A Tract of Land,

Containing about **17 ACRES,** situate in Mountjoy township, about seven miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road, and three miles from Littlestown. The improvements consist of a two-story

Log House, and double

Log BARN, &c. with a well of water at the door—the property of JAMES COLLINS.

☞Mr. Collins, who resides on the premises, will shew the same to any person wishing to purchase.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. ATCHESON, *Trustee.*

Aug. 31. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

DANIEL FUNK,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with Solomon Bowers, Rebecca Funk, Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Daniel Funk, Joel Funk, Ephraim Funk, Benjamin Funk, and Ann, intermarried with Anthony Deardorff, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN ERISMAN,

deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman, Matilda, intermarried with John Moose, Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter, Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose, John Erisman, Jacob Erisman, Abraham Erisman, Daniel Erisman and Henry Erisman, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the heirs and legal representatives of

ADAM SWARTZ,

deceased, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and they being severally called, and making no answer—

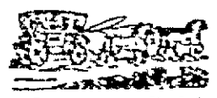
The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Sally, intermarried with Samuel Blessinger, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Wolf, Catharine, intermarried with John Ginder (who is lately deceased, having left one child, now a minor, named Sarah Ann.) Abraham and John (whose shares have been sold to Thaddeus Stevens,) or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to shew cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc



The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELVY.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before John Reed, Esq and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knouse, Philip Plum, Adam Plum, Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman, John, Christian, and Michael Plum, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of September next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 31. tc

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

OF WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth." enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 12th,)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.:—

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of the Widow Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Strasburg, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Lester, in M'Sherrys Town

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by Daniel Deardoff, in said township

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg [illegible] at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

Two Members of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, and Perry;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts;

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;

Two Coroners; and

Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the

1st day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 15th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

☞The Adams Sentinel is published every Monday at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published Three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

guns, the wounds are in general very severe, and contrary to what is usually the case in battles, the number of dead exceeds that of the wounded.

Powerful appeals were made in several of the leading London Journals to the British public, for procuring aid for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the sanguinary conflicts of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising a large number of the old noblesse, have taken the oath of fidelity to the new charter and to Louis Philip I. M d'Aubray, son of the Chancellor of France, was the only Peer present who refused to take the oath. The Duke de Fitz James, and other loyalists, did not hesitate. Every thing was tranquil in France, good order was every where observed, and an impression of the stability of the present order of things was general. Some feeble attempts had been made in La Vendee and elsewhere, to raise the standard of the Bordeaux party, but they had failed for want of countenance among the people. The Duchess of Angouleme, however, is said not to despair of replacing her branch of the Bourbon family on the throne. She is reported to have said, "In 3 months, my nephew (the Duke of Bordeaux) shall be on the throne."

Vice Admiral Duperre is raised to the rank of Admiral. Marshal Soult and Admiral Duperre have also been created Peers of France.

The words *Excellence* and *Monseigneur* are hereafter to be expunged from the vocabulary of office, and plain *Monsieur* substituted for them.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—"*Le National de Bruselles*" of the 12th inst. says.—'Just at the moment of going to press we learn that 60.000 Austrians are on their march for Italy, so that the forces which that power has in the Peninsula amount to 110,000 effective men.'

LONDON, Aug. 13.—We have received Dutch and Netherlands Papers to the 11th inst. One of them contains a furious article on the French Revolution, in which the King of the Netherlands is urged to take similar violent measures to those by which the Ultra Royalist Journals in France succeeded in stimulating the Ex-King to attempt the subversion of the Charter. We do not know a greater curse to a country than such bad counsellors. Their doctrines are as dangerous on the one hand as those of the Revolutionists of the Liberal Party are on the other. Fortunately, however, it would be as difficult to deter the King of the Netherlands from wise and prudent concessions, by the ravings of pretended or blind Royalists, as to terrify him into undue submission by the threats of an opposing faction. We would remind this mad enthusiast that it was by adopting a different course from that of Charles X. that the King of the Netherlands preserved peace in his dominions, when the unfortunate Charles introduced civil war, and in three short days forfeited his Crown, and the respect of Europe.

Accounts from Naples announce the arrival, on the 31st ult of the Jeane d' Acre, with the Dey of Algiers, his family and suite, amounting to 110 persons, of whom 58 are women. The government has consented to the Dey's forming his residence there.

INTERESTING FROM ALGIERS.

ALGIERS, July 31.—For some time the harmony which had prevailed between the French and the natives has been disturbed. The general officers expected to be attacked every moment even at Algiers, by the Moors and Arabs, and the naval officers were uneasy. These gloomy anticipations have been in part realized. On the 28th two French soldiers died of poison put in coffee; at the same time a band of insurgents attacked the Babazon Gate, and 19 of our men were killed. Our troops took up arms and surrounded the rebels, one of whom made important revelations—he declared that a conspiracy was about to break out; that 60,000 Bedouins were expected before Algiers, and that the Moors and Arabs of the town were to fall upon the French during the attack. A depot of arms has been discovered, and in order to intimidate the inhabitants, several pieces of cannon of the upper battery have been turned upon the town. The Commander in Chief has given orders for the small garrisons that would be endangered, scattered in forts at a short distance, to seek shelter in Algiers. The garrison of Sidi Farruch, chiefly sailors, is of the number. The Fort has been demolished. The evacuation was not effected without some disasters. A detachment of the engineer corps was surprised by the Moors upon the road to Algiers. Two waggons which were in advance were stopped, and the men massacred. The 17th Regt. which occupied a fort on the sea shore, 4 leagues from town, was attacked by 2000 Bedouins, and, after some fighting, forced to retreat to Algiers. The army has already lost from 3 to 9000 men, killed and wounded, and the dysentery is making ravages among the land and sea forces.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, SEPT. 28.

☞We have given this week copious details of foreign intelligence—all of the most interesting character. No event, for a long period, has excited so much interest throughout this country, and Europe, as the late French Revolution—a great nation regenerated in a day! We observe by our foreign intelligence, that the contagion was extending itself into adjoining countries To the crowned heads, it will be alarming—and well it may be.

The annual commencement of Dickinson College took place on Wednesday last The degree of A. B was conferred on six young gentlemen; that of A. B on twenty-one Alumni of the College; and that of D. D. on the Rev. Alexander M'Clelland, (late Professor in that Institution,) and the Rev. G. T. Bedell, of Philadelphia.

The Codorus Navigation, at York.—Contracts have been entered into by Hildebrand and Co. to complete this work, for $47,350. It is to be commenced in a week or two, and to be finished by the [illegible] 1832.

Another Steam-boat Accident.—A terrible disaster occurred on board the steam-boat Wm. Peacock, about four miles from Buffalo, on the 17th inst.—Some part of the steam apparatus gave way, and the entire head of steam was discharged into a steerage cabin, upon deck—which was thronged with passengers, mostly women and children; and the scene which ensued is not to be described. It is not known how many suffered, as there was no list of passengers; but we observe that a Mr. Palmer, of Vermont, and four of his children were scalded—two are dead, the third dangerous; Mr. Johnson, of the same State—one child dead, wife and one child dangerous; Mr. Parker, of N. Y. three children dangerous; Mr. Davitz, a Swiss emigrant—wife and daughter dangerous, himself not dangerous. Two infant children were found dead, that have not yet been recognized, nor can their parents be found. It was also known that some others jumped overboard, and were drowned.

A most destructive fire took place in Gloucester, Mass. on the 16th inst.—About fifty buildings were burnt, and two vessels—loss estimated at 100,000 dollars. From 5 to 10,000 barrels of mackerel were destroyed.

The reported escape of J. F. Knapp, one of the murderers of Mr. White, at Salem, Mass. is not confirmed. He is to be executed to-day.

On the 20th inst the venerable and respected CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, completed his *ninety fourth year*, and celebrated the anniversary in the company of a numerous party of guests collected to do honor to the occasion.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A slip from the N Orleans Bee, dated the 31st August, says that in spite of the silence of the papers, it is certain that the yellow fever prevails in that city. Forty victims can be counted already.

The Union Canal is not yet navigable, on account of want of water on the summit level The Pennsylvania Canal, between Middletown and Clark's ferry, which had been undergoing repairs for several weeks past, is nearly completed. The dam at Clark's ferry will be completed, should the Susquehanna continue low, about the first of October. The Juniata canal is navigable from Clark's ferry to Lewistown.

Balt Gaz of Sept. 20.

The amount of duties paid into the State Treasury, by the Auctioneers of Philadelphia, in the last quarter, was $23,822 27.

The harvest has commenced in the South of England—a good crop is expected by the best judges.

The Anti-masonic Convention adjourned on the 17th, *sine die*, after delivering many harangues and adopting an Address and various reports and resolves, but without nominating a President. If any part of the proceedings of the last day can be deemed important, it may be the following:—

[*Phil Nat. Gazette of Sept.* 18.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the people of the United States, opposed to secret societies, to meet in convention, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of September, 1831, at the city of Baltimore, by delegates equal in number to their representatives in both houses of Congress, to make nominations of suitable candidates for the office of President and Vice President, to be supported at the next election; and for the transaction of such business as the cause of anti-masonry may require.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, moved so to amend it as simply to recommend a call of another national convention at the time and the place mentioned, for the transaction of such business as the cause of anti-masonry may require; excluding the nomination of President and Vice President.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Todd and Mr. Irwin of Pa. and Mr. Terry of Conn. Mr. Stevens of Pa. and Mr. Ruggles of Mass. opposed it; and it was lost. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Irwin remarked that *he* had been surprised the other day to hear a gentleman express *his* surprise that the convention had assembled for political purposes. *Mr. Irwin declared that they had met for no other than political purposes.*

Richmond, Va. has a population, according to the present census, of 16,057—of which 8,309 are blacks.

Entertainments of the Week.—Under this head the New-Orleans Mercantile has the following—A bull-bait, a fight between a racoon and an alligator, only seven duels, a rat hunt, and a dog fight. This certainly is the age of improvement.

About 50 regular thieves are said to be in attendance on the auctions, in the city of New York, who commit annual depredations to the amount of $100,000.

Mr. Kinney, of Mercer co. Va. was *shot dead*, a few days since, by his neighbor and guest for the evening, a Mr. Lane, who perpetrated the act under the influence of insanity.

Manner of making Castor Oil very palatable to Children.—Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk, then sweeten with a little sugar. When the mixture has cooled, stir it well, and give it to the child.

There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after taking the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any drink you can give.

FLOUR, in Balt., on Saturday,	$5 25
WHEAT, (red)	90 *to* 93
" *(white)*	100 *to* 102
CORN,	55 *to* 57
RYE,	50 *to* 53
OATS,	30 *to* 31
WHISKEY,	28 *to* 29

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. Monroe, Dr. *Jesse Gilbert*, of this borough, to Miss *Jane Sloan*, daughter of Samuel Sloan, Esq. of Cumberland township.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *John Myers* to Miss *Elizabeth Klopper*—both of Dickinson township, Cumberland county.

On the 23d inst. by the same, Mr. *John Minnich* to Miss *Sarah Nickle*—both of Huntington township, Adams county.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, *William Cobean*, youngest son of Mr. Michael C. Clarkson, of this borough, aged between 9 and 10 months.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. *Anna Gertrude Chritzman*, wife of Mr. Christian Chritzman, of this borough, in the 67th year of her age.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs.—— *Grier*, wife of the Rev. Robert S. Grier, of Liberty township.

On Friday last, *Catharine*, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Eckenrode, of Cumberland township, aged 11 months.

At Allentown, Pa. on Tuesday last, *Charles L. Hutter*, Editor of the Lehigh Herald, and late Prothonotary of Lehigh county.

NOTICE.

GEORGE SWENEY, Esq. having left the Papers relating to his Professional business in the hands of ANDREW G. MILLER, Attorney at Law—the business will be attended to by him with fidelity.

Sept. 28. 6t

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber having erected a new Building at the Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, offers for Rent, the

CORNER ROOM,

which has been fitted up in the best manner for a STORE. Its eligible situation, and convenience, render it a very desirable stand for Mercantile business. The Cellar is excellent; and a Ware-house will be erected, if desired. ☞Immediate possession will be given.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER

Wanted immediately by the Subscriber.

Constant employment and good wages will be given.

AN APPRENTICE

is also wanted to the above Business. A lad from 15 to 16 would be preferred. Apply to

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28. tf

ATTENTION!

THE LIBERTY BATTALION OF YORK & ADAMS COUNTIES,

WILL meet for organization, and an Election for MAJOR of said Battalion, at the house of Henry Lerew, in York county, on *Saturday the 9th of October*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M ☞At the same time and place, an Election will be held for CAPTAIN and SECOND LIEUT. of the *Petersburg Invincibles.*

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

Sept. 28. 2t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Frederick county, Md. the Subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday, the 13th day of October next*, at the house of the late JACOB STONER, deceased, of said County, on Monocacy, on the road leading from Taney-town to Millers-town, four miles from the former, and ten from the latter place, and about one mile from Mr. Null's Mill—all the

Personal Property

of said deceased, consisting of

1 young Stallion, several fine DRAFT HORSES,

Cows, Sheep and Hogs,

Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, and a large quantity of Corn, by the bushel; Hay and Straw by the quantity;

6 Waggons, some of which are ROAD Waggons; one Wheat-fan, Horse gears, Ploughs, Harrows, and many other Farming Utensils; a quantity of

Boards & Scantling;

two entirely new first-rate

STILLS, AND HOGSHEADS;

1 set of Blacksmith's Tools;

ONE PAIR OF

MILL BURRS,

now in the Mill of Jacob Stoner, deceased, on Marsh-creek. (Persons wishing to examine those Burrs, will have an opportunity of seeing them at said Mill, previous to sale.)

One Clock and Case,

three Stoves and Pipe, two corner Cupboards, two Bureaus, one case of Drawers, Beds & Bedding, and a quantity of

Cloth and Muslin;

Tables, Chairs, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

☞*Terms of Sale.*—All sums under Five Dollars, Cash; and all sums above Five Dollars, a credit of 6 months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day till all is sold.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,
WILLIAM GILLELAN,
Administrators.

Sept. 28. 1s

☞An error having occurred in the following advertisement, we republish it, *corrected*:

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 2nd of October*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. a Lot of Ground, in Abbotts-Town, No. 3, on which are a large two-story dwelling-house, part brick, and part log & weather-boarded, with a frame back building, a well at the door, and a barn, part stone and log—the above is occupied as a Tavern: Also, a Tract of Land, in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Henry Carpenter, Henry Wolf, and the Lots of Abbotts-Town, containing 40 acres, more or less—the property of *Abraham Miller*, deceased.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 9th of Oct.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	51	do	100
1 do	15,000	51	do	90
1 do	10,000	51	do	80
1 do	5 000	51	do	70
1 do	4,010	102	do	60
10 do	1,000	102	do	50
10 do	600	102	do	40
10 do	500	204	do	30
10 do	400	1122	do	20
10 do	300	11475	do	10
26 do	200			

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,

Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "

And a great many of

50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Sept 28. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 17.

46 21 41 54 10 38 57 29 13 5

"Keep the Feet dry!"

WATER PROOF Boots & Shoes.

WM. G. WIEBLING,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the Patent Right for making

Water-proof Boots & Shoes,

either of Leather, Buckskin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured an excellent workman from Baltimore; and will be able to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.—His shop is next door to Mr. Richter's, in West York-street.

Gettysburg, Sept. 21. tf

Wanted immediately,

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Boot & Shoemaking business.

A Boy of 13 or 14 years of age will be preferred.——ALSO,

ONE OR TWO GOOD

JOURNEYMEN;

To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

JOHN AGNEW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 21. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, anxious to spare the feelings of his Debtors by a personal application for his dues, takes this method of informing them, that nothing short of the most absolute necessity compels him to solicit the fulfilment of their duty. He is in the deepest need for money, and yet is not anxious for using compulsory measures to obtain it. And, as an equivalent for the indulgence which he has extended, for the liquidation of their respective accounts, he at least hopes he has not made this appeal to their generosity in vain. GEO. ARMOR.

Sept. 7. tf

LIME.

THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his farm, half-way between the Two Taverns and Littlestown, near the Turnpike, a

Kiln of fresh-burnt LIME.

He will also keep on hand, continually, a supply of the same, of the best quality.

WM. GULDAN.

Aug. 31. 6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DANIEL HOOVER, late of Liberty township, deceased, are desired to discharge their accounts on or before the 1st Nov. next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN EICKER, Adm'r.

Sept. 14. 4t

N. B. The Vendue Notes are now due.

Gettysburg & Black's Tavern TURNPIKE.

AS the Managers have it in contemplation to repair this Turnpike, those persons who have engaged their tolls, at the Gate near Gettysburg, by the year or shorter period, are hereby notified to pay the same on or before the *1st of November next*, or suits must be brought to recover the same. The Books are in the hands of Mr. JACOB DOEBLER, at the Gate-house.

ISAAC WIERMAN, *Pres't.*

Sept. 21. td

CONTINUATION

Of late Foreign Intelligence.

The *Moniteur* of the 7th August contains 22 Ordonnances of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The first nominates M. Casimir Perier to be President of the Chamber of Deputies, the second commands that the colors and buttons of the National Guards shall bear the inscription *Liberte—Ordre public*; and that on the point of the flag staff there shall be fixed the Gallic Cock. The third grants the rank of Lieutenant to every pupil of the Polytechnic School who contributed to the defence of Paris;—declares that all those who are destined for the civil service shall receive appointments accordingly;—that on quitting the school they shall not pass an examination, but shall be classed according to the number of notes of merit they shall have obtained during the term they have remained in the school;—that a three months' vacation shall be granted to them;—that, considering the difficulty of distinguishing among so many brave youths those most worthy of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the pupils are themselves to select twelve, who are to receive the insignia of this Order. The fourth Ordonnance grants four Crosses of the Legion of Honor to the school of Medicine, and directs that the students shall themselves select those who are to receive them. The fifth grants the same number of Crosses to the students of the school of Law, to be distributed in like manner by themselves. The sixth appoints M Larreguy to be Commissary extraordinary for the Department of the Bouchos-du-Rhone. The seventh nominates M Chardel to be Provisional Director of the Post-office. The remainder of the Ordonnances contain the appointments of numerous Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Secretaries-Gen'l, Counsellors, Procureurs-General, and Advocates-General in various departments.

The new King of France is the *sixth* in descent from *Louis* 13th, king of France. He was married to *Maria Amelia*, daughter of Ferdinand, king of Naples, in 1809, and has issue by this marriage:—

Ferdinand Philip, Duke of Chartres, aged 20.

Louis Charles Philip, Duke of Nemours, aged 16.

Louise Maria Therese, aged 18.

Maria Christine Caroline, aged 17.

And Frances Louise Caroline, 14.

A mistake in relation to the *Duke of Bordeaux* appears to be pretty general in this country. He is (was) not heir apparent, but heir presumptive to the throne.—The *Duke d'Angouleme* is the oldest son of Charles 10th, and the *Duke of Berri*, father of Bordeaux, was his younger brother, and married *Caroline Ferdinande*, princess of Naples, in 1816, of which marriage Bordeaux, now about 10 years old, is issue. Angouleme married *Maria Therese Charlotte*, the only surviving child of Louis 16th, but has no children. He is now 55 years old, his Duchess 52. Charles 10th will be 73 the 9th of next October. The Duke of Orleans will be 57 on the 6th of October. Lafayette (the noblest of the all,) was 73 on the 6th of Sept.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers on the 7th, the declarations of the Chamber of Deputies were adopted by a vote of 89 to 10, with the exception of one, which was modified as follows:—

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it cannot deliberate on the provision or declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, couched in these terms:—'All the nominations and creations of Peers made in the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void'

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it will leave the decision of this question to the high prudence of the Prince Lieutenant General."

The following remarks were made by Mr. Chateaubriand, in the session of the Chamber of Peers, on the evening of the 8th Aug.

M. Chateaubriand asked whether the Chamber would think it proper to deliberate when the Chamber of Deputies had already sent the result of their deliberation to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

The Duke de Broglie replied that it was impossible not to deliberate on that which had been transmitted to their President by the Chamber of Deputies with the accustomed formalities. It is the best proof that the Chamber of Deputies was unwilling to take upon itself alone, the issue of the deliberation: besides, the Lieutenant General had neither accepted or refused; he would not do either until the Chamber of Peers should pronounce.

The President declared the debate on the declaration adopted by the Chamber of Deputies to be open.

M. Chateaubriand said that the declaration was not so complex for him as for those Peers who professed an opinion different from his. One fact opened his eyes to all the others in the declaration, or rather destroyed them. He said if they were under a regular order of affairs, he should certainly examine with care the contemplated changes in the Charter; many of them had been proposed by himself. He was only astonished that it was attempted in that Chamber to entertain the measure of reaction concerning the Peers created by Charles X. He was not suspected of weakness towards the *batch*, and the Chamber of Peers might remember that he even encountered menace on that head; but to make us judges of our own colleagues, he said, to strike out the list of Peers at pleasure, whenever either party had the power, bore too much similitude to a proscription. Did they wish to destroy the Peerage? Be it so, better to lose life than to sue for it.

He reproached himself even for these few words on a detail which, all important as it was, disappeared in the grandeur of the event.

France, he said, is without a course, and I am to engage in the question whether to add or subtract from the masts of a ship from which the rudder has been torn away. I put aside therefore from the declaration of the elective Chamber every thing of a secondary interest, and in confining myself to the single fact announced, the vacancy, true or untrue, of the throne, I proceed directly to the point. A previous question ought to be discussed: If the throne is vacant, we are free to choose the form of our government. Before offering the crown to any person whatever, it is best to know in what species of political order we will constitute the social order. Shall we establish a Republic or a new Monarchy?

Does a Republic or a new Monarchy, offer to France sufficient guarantees for duration, strength and rest?

A Republic would first have against it, the recollections of the Republic herself. These recollections are not at all effaced We have not forgotten the time, when death marched arm and arm with liberty and equality. When you shall have fallen into new anarchy, can you awaken from his rock the Hercules who alone was able to smother the monster. There are but five or six of these calendared men in history. In the lapse of some few thousand years, your posterity may see another Napoleon; as for yourselves, expect him not.

M. Chateaubriand here proceeded to state his objections to a Republic because he thought an unanimous vote could not be obtained. He asked what right Paris would have to impose a Republic on Marseilles, or any other city. Whether there should be a single Republic, or twenty or thirty Republics; whether federative or independent. He doubted the possibility of procuring a President who would not soon desire to resign. He thought that *a representative Republic might be the future government of the world, but its time had not yet arrived.*

He next passed to the monarchy—He said, that a King elected either by the Chambers or the people would always be a novelty; then he supposed they would desire the liberty of the press—that liberty for which they had accomplished so astonishing a victory; well, every monarchy would be forced, sooner or later, to gag that liberty.—He asked if ever Napoleon could suffer it? He asked if a monarchy, the *bastard of a bloody night*, would have nothing to fear from the independence of opinions; and thought recourse would necessarily be again had to the law of exception, notwithstanding the suppression of eight words in the 8th article of the Charter.

Both the schemes of an elective monarchy and a republic presenting difficulties, a third remained which was worthy of some attention. Abominable ministers had sullied the crown, and sustained the violation of faith by murder. They had sported with oaths made before heaven, and laws sworn to on earth.

"Strangers!" he proceeded, "who have twice entered Paris without resistance, know the true cause of your success. You presented yourselves in the name of lawful power. Should you now repair to the succor of tyranny, do you think that the gates of the capital of the civilized world would as readily open before you? The French people has grown great, since your departure, under the government of constitutional laws. Our children of fourteen are giants. Our conscripts at Algiers, our scholars at Paris, display to you the sons of the conquerors at Austerlitz, Marengo, and Jena; but sons fortified by all that liberty can add to glory."—He proceeded to eulogize the conduct of the people of Paris, who had arisen not to break, but to support the law.—"Charles X. and his son have fallen from the throne, or have abdicated, as you may choose to understand it.—But the throne is not vacant. After them comes an infant. Ought innocence to be condemned! What blood [illegible] he advocated the cause of the Duke of Bordeaux, from no sentimental or romantic notions, or no principles of hereditary right, nor even on those of the Charter, but merely on those of prudence and utility. After several other remarks, he concluded by saying that he voted against the declaration.—His speech was ordered to be printed.

Count d' Andelot, one of the seventy-six Peers, named in 1827, resigned his peerage, with a few remarks; and his example was followed by Messrs. Boville, Hocquart and de Grosbois.

The Chamber adopted the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, except that part declaring null the act of creation of new Peers by Charles X. and leaving the whole subject to the prudence of the Lieutenant General.

When the declaration that the throne was vacant was about to be put, many of the Peers retired, and M de Castel bajac made the following remarks:—

"I would not wish to be accused on account of my silence. I therefore declare that, as a peer nominated by the King, having received power only from him, having taken an oath of fidelity to him, I recognize in no person the right of changing the laws of my country and the order of succession, of declaring the throne vacant, and offering it to any one. My conscience orders me to vote against such a proposition, and I withdraw."—Many peers declared their concurrence in this declaration, and followed the example of the speaker. It is to be remarked, says the *Gazette de France*, and the fact will neither escape France nor future times, that it is a minority of the Chambers which has offered a crown to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 430 members, that of the Peers, 392—total 822. Majority 412. In the Chamber of Deputies, 219 voted for the measure, and 89 in that of the Peers—total only 308. Another still more important remark is, that the Chamber of Peers can only vote legally, when it is composed of one third, plus one, of its members. 132 were therefore necessary, and there were but 114 votes."

"Glory and honor," says the Gazette de France, to Messrs. de Conney, Hyde de Neuville, Berryer, de Martignac, Arthur de la Bourdonnaie, de Lozardierea, de Chateaubriand, and all their colleagues of the right, who acted with them, and did not fear to invoke that sacred principle, the sanctity of an oath, the laws of eternal justice, and to protest against the destruction of the ancient social edifice. They have proved that generous sentiments, the love of truth and devotion to the public good, are not vain words, that there are yet in our country masculine virtues which can save it."

A series of extracts from the speeches of several members of the French Chamber of Deputies, in one of the sittings which succeeded the great political change which has recently taken place, are published.

It appears, that even in that branch of the Legislature the King and the cause of legitimacy did not want able and bold advocates, who, with a moral courage and fidelity which are worthy of admiration, defended the character of the one, and maintained the principles of the other. They present an interesting scene, in which men of firmness and devoted attachment to the Royal family, are seen breasting the torrent of popular excitement, and upholding the claim of the "Royal Infant," in the midst of the strongest prejudices against the Bourbon Dynasty.

Baltimore Gaz.

It is a subject for curiosity how the allies, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will treat the new commotion and the exclusion of the Duc de Bordeaux from the throne. Their mutual engagements in relation to the Bourbons, and any revolutionary action in France, are of a very strong purport; and in their declarations from Laybach and Verona, they have solemnly asserted a right and policy of interference with other States, from which, it may be remembered, the English cabinet dissented formally in the famous diplomatic note of Lord Castlereagh. The Duke d'Angouleme was the principal agent—perhaps adviser—of the treacherous invasion of Spain and the overthrow of the Cortes, in the reign of Louis XVIII. Ferdinand, whom he reinstated in absolute power, will not be able to make much impression in his behalf on the Chambers. The expedition against the Cortes was undertaken, not merely to extinguish a contagious *liberalism* in Spain, but to gain for the Dauphin some military eclat, and accustom the French army to the service and largesses of the Bourbons. It would seem that all the laurels reaped in the Peninsula, and all the celebrations at Paris of the *Trocadero* and other exploits, were utterly forgotten by the troops at the end of July last. We shall hear, in all likelihood, that the forces at Algiers have unanimously hoisted the tri-colored [illegible]

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, in case he should oppose the exclusion of the Duc de Bordeaux,—will find it difficult to avoid the *argumentum ad hominem* which the exclusion of his brother Constantine from the throne, would obviously furnish. Constantine renounced, indeed, his right of primogeniture, but the essence of the Russian precedent is—that the regular order of succession was broken, for reasons of State.—*Nat. Gaz.*

There is no question, among the many to which the Revolution in France has given rise, that has elicited so much speculation, and the decision of which is of as great interest and importance, as that which involves the probability or improbability of an interference by the *Allied Powers* in the affairs of France. There is a wide difference of opinion among well-informed persons upon the subject, and it must be allowed that, if the conduct of the heroic population of Paris, in resisting the unwarranted assumptions of power by their Sovereign, is calculated to stir the blood of the Czar, and rouse the angry feelings of Prince Metternich, there is also something in the determined attitude and united and simultaneous action of the French, that would have the effect of inducing prudent men to ponder upon and calculate the chances of a conflict with that powerful nation.

But whatever may be the views of the Allies in regard to the *expediency* of attempting to replace the imbecile Charles upon his throne, there can be no doubt that the recent occurrences in Paris and throughout the kingdom, have raised a case for their interference which amply supplies all the contingencies upon which they pledged themselves to "repel the maxim of rebellion in whatever place, or under whatever form it might show itself" Their course will effectually test the strength and sincerity of their professions, or shadow forth, in bold relief, their fears, their impotence, and their perfidy.—With a view of showing how far the conduct of the French Revolutionists has rendered them amenable to the denunciations of the parties to the Holy league, the Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser has collected from the various treaties and compacts of those powers, such parts of them as have a bearing upon this question.—We think they clearly show that the Allies must be wholly regardless of their most solemn engagements, if they suffer the French people to erect a government, in defiance of their threats and declarations, whose origin and first principles are at war with what they, in their mighty conclave, proclaimed to the world as the "Public Law of Europe." *Balt. Gaz.*

The Holy Alliance.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser, in an article entitled *The French Revolution*, contains a number of extracts from the "state papers and proceedings published by the several European congresses from the first formal treaty of alliance against Napoleon, in March, 1814, down to the general congress, held at Verona in 1822."

The most pointed passage, however, from the documents brought into view by the journal we have quoted, is one from the proceedings at the Congress of Verona. The first and second articles, as they cannot be made to seem more monstrous by comment, we quote entire, to speak for themselves.

"Art. I. The high contracting parties, well convinced that the system of representative government is as incompatible with the monarchical principles, as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage, in the most solemn manner, to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts, to put an end to the system of representative government, wherever it is known to exist, in the States of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those States where it is not known.

"Art. 2. It cannot be disputed, that the freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations, to injure those of princes, the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression, not only in their own States, but in all others in Europe."

It is scarcely credible that such doctrines of government could be promulged in the nineteenth century.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The second edition of the New York Journal of Commerce, furnishes us with extracts from files of London papers to the evening of August 16th, and Liverpool to the 18th inclusive.

The internal affairs of France, are going on most auspiciously, under the government of "Louis Philip I, King of the French." A new Ministry has been appointed, which appears to give great satisfaction. If the accounts, [illegible] French army of occupation are beginning to find their situation rather uncomfortable.

Ninety three Peers of France, lately appointed by Charles X., have been disqualified from taking their seats under the New Government, by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies which annuls all the late nominations made by the Ex-King.

Paris letters received in London dated the 14th inst. give some very curious, and, we may say, important details with regard to the politics of the British court, relative to the new order of things in France. "We have received," says the writer, "positive information that Monsieur ——— is frequently with the Duke of Wellington, endeavoring to impress upon him the policy of not recognising the new Government, on the ground that it will not be in existence three months hence. The Duke listens to this man, and we believe that his representations have a great weight with him. If England wishes to maintain the peace of Europe—if she wishes Russia not to gain an ascendancy in France, she will not delay the recognition of Louis Philip I. The delaying of this important measure will not serve the exiled family, for their doom is sealed, but it will strengthen the Republican party, if not render it predominant, and then peace can be no longer calculated upon The present Government only wishes peace.—It dreads no attack from other countries, but earnestly desires that France may be allowed in quiet to cultivate her own resources. Besides the army, there are organising more than one million and a half of National Guards—With such a force, how can any country hope to attack us with any prospects of success? However these troops may differ as to whether France shall be governed by a republic or a limited monarchy, they all agree in their hatred of the Bourbons."

Intelligence had been received at Marseilles that the French army at Algiers, on hearing the account of the revolution in Paris, unanimously gave in their adhesion to the new government. A few old soldiers exclaimed "Long live Napoleon 2d!" This cry, however, was soon drowned.

The London Morning Herald, of Aug. 17th, says—The example of resistance, set by the French to the exercise of illegal authority, begins to operate, in various ways, on the adjoining States. In the Netherlands, it has produced a very extraordinary fermentation amongst the people, particularly of the Southern part of the kingdom, and corresponding measures of precaution on the part of the Government. In some of the German States it has produced an absolute panic, of which the first, as well as gravest, symptoms were displayed by the rulers. For example, the Grand Duke of Baden, on being apprised of the events in the French capital, ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed; thus consulting his fears and rejecting every suggestion of prudence. At Vienna the Bank Shares fell at once more than six per cent.; but the impression made on the Austrian Government is not mentioned, though it may be easily imagined. From Prussia there is no information whatever on the latter point; but as regards the former, a complete panic is anticipated. With respect to the course the Prussian Government may follow in this astounding emergency, it would be hazardous at this moment to offer an opinion, the more so as it will be led, in some measure, by the conduct of the other great powers; but should it assume a hostile character in the end, several months must elapse before it could display itself in deeds. In Spain, however, the example, if any credit be due to accounts in the Bordeaux papers, has produced a rising in several provinces; but we suspect that this is rather in anticipation of what will happen, than a correct statement of what has actually taken place.

A letter from Madrid of August 7th, states that that capital was in the greatest confusion, and the King and his family were in the greatest anxiety—The treasury was nearly exhausted—Messengers were sent to all officers civil and military, requiring them to prevent the circulation of the news from France. The *Guarda costas* were universally ordered to be on the alert.

The Spanish Ambassador in London had refused passports to Spain, on the ground that he received positive information that parties are going there to assist in revolutionizing the country.

It was rumored that an insurrection has broken out in Biscay, and that the insurgents had made themselves masters of St. Sebastian, and are marching upon the provinces contiguous to Madrid.

A postscript to the Journal du Commerce of the 14th, says: It is believed that the government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Cherbourg.

The total number of killed and [illegible] 29th of July, is from seven to eight thousand, reckoning both the citizens of Paris and the royal army. As the combatants encountered each other very closely, and were near each other's

CONTINUATION
Of late Foreign Intelligence.

The *Moniteur* of the 7th August contains 22 Ordonnances of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The first nominates M. Casimir Perier to be President of the Chamber of Deputies, the second commands that the colors and buttons of the National Guards shall bear the inscription *Liberte—Ordre public*; and that on the point of the flag staff there shall be fixed the Gallic Cock. The third grants the rank of Lieutenant to every pupil of the Polytechnic School who contributed to the defence of Paris;—declares that all those who are destined for the civil service shall receive appointments accordingly;—that on quitting the school they shall not pass an examination, but shall be classed according to the number of notes of merit they shall have obtained during the term they have remained in the school;—that a three months' vacation shall be granted to them;—that, considering the difficulty of distinguishing among so many brave youths those most worthy of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the pupils are themselves to select twelve, who are to receive the insignia of this Order. The fourth Ordonnance grants four Crosses of the Legion of Honor to the school of Medicine, and directs that the students shall themselves select those who are to receive them. The fifth grants the same number of Crosses to the students of the school of Law, to be distributed in like manner by themselves. The sixth appoints M. Larreguy to be Commissary extraordinary for the Department of the Bouchos-du-Rhone. The seventh nominates M. Chardel to be Provisional Director of the Post-office. The remainder of the Ordonnances contain the appointments of numerous Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Secretaries-Gen'l, Counsellors, Procureurs-General, and Advocates-General in various departments.

The new King of France is the *sixth* in descent from *Louis* 13th, king of France. He was married to *Maria Amelia*, daughter of Ferdinand, king of Naples, in 1809, and has issue by this marriage:—

Ferdinand Philip, Duke of Chartres, aged 20.

Louis Charles Philip, Duke of Nemours, aged 16.

Louise Maria Therese, aged 18.

Maria Christine Caroline, aged 17.

And Frances Louise Caroline, 14.

A mistake in relation to the *Duke of Bordeaux* appears to be pretty general in this country. He is (was) not heir apparent, but heir presumptive to the throne.—The *Duke d'Angouleme* is the oldest son of Charles 10th, and the *Duke of Berri*, father of Bordeaux, was his younger brother, and married *Caroline Ferdinande*, princess of Naples, in 1816, of which marriage Bordeaux, now about 10 years old, is issue. Angouleme married *Maria Therese Charlotte*, the only surviving child of Louis 16th, but has no children. He is now 55 years old. his Duchess 52. Charles 10th will be 73 the 9th of next October. The Duke of Orleans will be 57 on the 6th of October. Lafayette (the noblest of the all,) was 73 on the 6th of Sept.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers on the 7th, the declarations of the Chamber of Deputies were adopted by a vote of 89 to 10, with the exception of one, which was modified as follows:—

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it cannot deliberate on the provision or declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, couched in these terms:—'All the nominations and creations of Peers made in the reign of Charles X. are declared null and void'

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it will leave the decision of this question to the high prudence of the Prince Lieutenant General."

The following remarks were made by Mr. Chateaubriand, in the session of the Chamber of Peers, on the evening of the 8th Aug.

M. Chateaubriand asked whether the Chamber would think it proper to deliberate when the Chamber of Deputies had already sent the result of their deliberation to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

The Duke de Broglie replied that it was impossible not to deliberate on that which had been transmitted to their President by the Chamber of Deputies with the accustomed formalities. It is the best proof that the Chamber of Deputies was unwilling to take upon itself alone, the issue of the deliberation: besides, the Lieutenant General had neither accepted or refused; he would not do either until the Chamber of Peers should pronounce.

The President declared the debate on the declaration adopted by the Chamber of Deputies to be open.

M. Chateaubriand said that the declaration was not so complex for him as for those Peers who professed an opinion different from his. One fact opened his eyes, to all the others in the declaration, or rather destroyed them. He said if they were under a regular order of affairs, he should certainly examine with care the contemplated changes in the Charter; many of them had been proposed by himself. He was only astonished that it was attempted in that Chamber to entertain the measure of reaction concerning the Peers created by Charles X. He was not suspected of weakness towards the *batch*, and the Chamber of Peers might remember that he even encountered menace on that head; but to make us judges of our own colleagues, he said, to strike out the list of Peers at pleasure, whenever either party had the power, bore too much similitude to a proscription. Did they wish to destroy the Peerage? Be it so, better to lose life than to sue for it.

He reproached himself even for these few words on a detail which, all important as it was, disappeared in the grandeur of the event.

France, he said, is without a course, and I am to engage in the question whether to add or subtract from the masts of a ship from which the rudder has been torn away. I put aside therefore from the declaration of the elective Chamber every thing of a secondary interest, and in confining myself to the single fact announced, the vacancy, true or untrue, of the throne, I proceed directly to the point. A previous question ought to be discussed: If the throne is vacant, we are free to choose the form of our government. Before offering the crown to any person whatever, it is best to know in what species of political order we will constitute the social order. Shall we establish a Republic or a new Monarchy?

Does a Republic or a new Monarchy, offer to France sufficient guarantees for duration, strength and rest?

A Republic would first have against it, the recollections of the Republic herself. These recollections are not at all effaced. We have not forgotten the time, when death marched arm and arm with liberty and equality. When you shall have fallen into new anarchy, can you awaken from his rock the Hercules who alone was able to smother the monster. There are but five or six of these calendared men in history. In the lapse of some few thousand years, your posterity may see another Napoleon; as for yourselves, expect him not.

M. Chateaubriand here proceeded to state his objections to a Republic because he thought an unanimous vote could not be obtained. He asked what right Paris would have to impose a Republic on Marseilles, or any other city. Whether there should be a single Republic, or twenty or thirty Republics; whether federative or independent. He doubted the possibility of procuring a President who would not soon desire to resign. He thought that *a representative Republic might be the future government of the world, but its time had not yet arrived.*

He next passed to the monarchy—He said, that a King elected either by the Chambers or the people would always be a novelty; then he supposed they would desire the liberty of the press—that liberty for which they had accomplished so astonishing a victory; well, every monarchy would be forced, sooner or later, to gag that liberty.—He asked if ever Napoleon could suffer it? He asked if a monarchy, the *bastard of a bloody night*, would have nothing to fear from the independence of opinions; and thought recourse would necessarily be again had to the law of exception, notwithstanding the suppression of eight words in the 8th article of the Charter.

Both the schemes of an elective monarchy and a republic presenting difficulties, a third remained which was worthy of some attention. Abominable ministers had sullied the crown, and sustained the violation of faith by murder. They had sported with oaths made before heaven, and laws sworn to on earth.

"Strangers!" he proceeded, "who have twice entered Paris without resistance, know the true cause of your success. You presented yourselves in the name of lawful power. Should you now repair to the succor of tyranny, do you think that the gates of the capital of the civilized world would as readily open before you? The French people has grown great, since your departure, under the government of constitutional laws. Our children of fourteen are giants. Our conscripts at Algiers, our scholars at Paris, display to you the sons of the conquerors at Austerlitz, Marengo, and Jena; but sons fortified by all that liberty can add to glory."—He proceeded to eulogize the conduct of the people of Paris, who had arisen not to break, but to support the law.—"Charles X. and his son have fallen from the throne, or have abdicated, as you may choose to understand it.—But the throne is not vacant. After them comes an infant. Ought innocence to be condemned! What blood cries out against him?" He said that he advocated the cause of the Duke of Bordeaux, from no sentimental or romantic notions, or no principles of hereditary right, nor even on those of the Charter, but merely on those of prudence and utility. After several other remarks, he concluded by saying that he voted against the declaration.—His speech was ordered to be printed.

Count d' Andelot, one of the seventy-six Peers, named in 1827, resigned his peerage, with a few remarks; and his example was followed by Messrs. Boville, Hocquart and de Grosbois.

The Chamber adopted the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, except that part declaring null the act of creation of new Peers by Charles X. and leaving the whole subject to the prudence of the Lieutenant General.

When the declaration that the throne was vacant was about to be put, many of the Peers retired, and M de Castel bajac made the following remarks:—

"I would not wish to be accused on account of my silence. I therefore declare that, as a peer nominated by the King, having received power only from him, having taken an oath of fidelity to him, I recognize in no person the right of changing the laws of my country and the order of succession, of declaring the throne vacant, and offering it to any one. My conscience orders me to vote against such a proposition, and I withdraw." Many peers declared their concurrence in this declaration, and followed the example of the speaker. It is to be remarked, says the *Gazette de France*, and the fact will neither escape France nor future times, that it is a minority of the Chambers which has offered a crown to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 430 members, that of the Peers, 392—total 822. Majority 412. In the Chamber of Deputies, 219 voted for the measure, and 89 in that of the Peers—total only 308. Another still more important remark is, that the Chamber of Peers can only vote legally, when it is composed of one third, plus one, of its members. 132 were therefore necessary, and there were but 114 votes."

"Glory and honor," says the Gazette de France, to Messrs. de Conney, Hyde de Neuville, Berryer, de Martignac, Arthur de la Bourdonnaie, de Lozardierea, de Chateaubriand, and all their colleagues of the right, who acted with them, and did not fear to invoke that sacred principle, the sanctity of an oath, the laws of eternal justice, and to protest against the destruction of the ancient social edifice. They have proved that generous sentiments, the love of truth and devotion to the public good, are not vain words, that there are yet in our country masculine virtues which can save it."

A series of extracts from the speeches of several members of the French Chamber of Deputies, in one of the sittings which succeeded the great political change which has recently taken place, are published.

It appears, that even in that branch of the Legislature the King and the cause of legitimacy did not want able and bold advocates, who, with a moral courage and fidelity which are worthy of admiration, defended the character of the one, and maintained the principles of the other. They present an interesting scene, in which men of firmness and devoted attachment to the Royal family, are seen breasting the torrent of popular excitement, and upholding the claim of the "Royal Infant," in the midst of the strongest prejudices against the Bourbon Dynasty.

Baltimore Gaz.

It is a subject for curiosity how the allies, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will treat the new commotion and the exclusion of the Duc de Bordeaux from the throne. Their mutual engagements in relation to the Bourbons, and any revolutionary action in France, are of a very strong purport; and in their declarations from Laybach and Verona, they have solemnly asserted a right and policy of interference with other States, from which, it may be remembered, the English cabinet dissented formally in the famous diplomatic note of Lord Castlereagh. The Duke d'Angouleme was the principal agent—perhaps adviser—of the treacherous invasion of Spain and the overthrow of the Cortes, in the reign of Louis XVIII. Ferdinand, whom he reinstated in absolute power, will not be able to make much impression in his behalf on the Chambers. The expedition against the Cortes was undertaken, not merely to extinguish a contagious *liberalism* in Spain, but to gain for the Dauphin some military eclat, and accustom the French army to the service and largesses of the Bourbons It would seem that all the laurels reaped in the Peninsula, and all the celebrations at Paris of the *Trocadero* and other exploits, were utterly forgotten by the troops at the end of July last. We shall hear, in all likelihood, that the forces at Algiers have unanimously hoisted the tri-colored flag, and declared for the Chambers.

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, in case he should oppose the exclusion of the Duc de Bordeaux,—will find it difficult to avoid the *argumentum ad hominem* which the exclusion of his brother Constantine from the throne, would obviously furnish. Constantine renounced, indeed, his right of primogeniture, but the essence of the Russian precedent is—that the regular order of succession was broken, for reasons of State.—*Nat. Gaz.*

There is no question, among the many to which the Revolution in France has given rise, that has elicited so much speculation, and the decision of which is of so great interest and importance, as that which involves the probability or improbability of an interference by the *Allied Powers* in the affairs of France. There is a wide difference of opinion among well-informed persons upon the subject, and it must be allowed that, if the conduct of the heroic population of Paris, in resisting the unwarranted assumptions of power by their Sovereign, is calculated to stir the blood of the Czar, and rouse the angry feelings of Prince Metternich, there is also something in the determined attitude and united and simultaneous action of the French, that would have the effect of inducing prudent men to ponder upon and calculate the chances of a conflict with that powerful nation.

But whatever may be the views of the Allies in regard to the *expediency* of attempting to replace the imbecile Charles upon his throne, there can be no doubt that the recent occurrences in Paris and throughout the kingdom, have raised a case for their interference which amply supplies all the contingencies upon which they pledged themselves to "repel the maxim of rebellion in whatever place, or under whatever form it might show itself" Their course will effectually test the strength and sincerity of their professions, or shadow forth, in bold relief, their fears, their impotence, and their perfidy.—With a view of showing how far the conduct of the French Revolutionists has rendered them amenable to the denunciations of the parties to the Holy league, the Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser has collected from the various treaties and compacts of those powers, such parts of them as have a bearing upon this question.—We think they clearly show that the Allies must be wholly regardless of their most solemn engagements, if they suffer the French people to erect a government, in defiance of their threats and declarations, whose origin and first principles are at war with what they, in their mighty conclave, proclaimed to the world as the "Public Law of Europe." *Balt. Gaz.*

The Holy Alliance.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser, in an article entitled *The French Revolution*, contains a number of extracts from the "state papers and proceedings published by the several European congresses from the first formal treaty of alliance against Napoleon, in March, 1814, down to the general congress, held at Verona in 1822."

The most pointed passage, however, from the documents brought into view by the journal we have quoted, is one from the proceedings at the Congress of Verona. The first and second articles, as they cannot be made to seem more monstrous by comment, we quote entire, to speak for themselves.

"Art. 1. The high contracting parties, well convinced that the system of representative government is as incompatible with the monarchical principles, as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage, in the most solemn manner, to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts, to put an end to the system of representative government, wherever it is known to exist, in the States of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those States where it is not known.

"Art 2. It cannot be disputed, that the freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations, to injure those of princes, the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression, not only in their own States, but in all others in Europe."

It is scarcely credible that such doctrines of government could be promulged in the nineteenth century.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The second edition of the New York Journal of Commerce, furnishes us with extracts from files of London papers to the evening of August 16th, and Liverpool to the 18th inclusive.

The internal affairs of France, are going on most auspiciously, under the government of "Louis Philip I, King of the French." A new Ministry has been appointed, which appears to give great satisfaction. If the accounts from Algiers are to be relied on, the French army of occupation are beginning to find their situation rather uncomfortable

Ninety three Peers of France, lately appointed by Charles X., have been disqualified from taking their seats under the New Government, by the decision of the Chamber of Deputies which annuls all the late nominations made by the Ex-King.

Paris letters received in London dated the 14th inst. give some very curious, and, we may say, important details with regard to the politics of the British court, relative to the new order of things in France. "We have received," says the writer, "positive information that Monsieur ——— is frequently with the Duke of Wellington, endeavoring to impress upon him the policy of not recognising the new Government, on the ground that it will not be in existence three months hence. The Duke listens to this man, and we believe that his representations have a great weight with him. If England wishes to maintain the peace of Europe—if she wishes Russia not to gain an ascendancy in France, she will not delay the recognition of Louis Philip I. The delaying of this important measure will not serve the exiled family, for their doom is sealed, but it will strengthen the Republican party, if not render it predominant, and then peace can be no longer calculated upon The present Government only wishes peace.—It dreads no attack from other countries, but earnestly desires that France may be allowed in quiet to cultivate her own resources. Besides the army, there are organising more than one million and a half of National Guards—With such a force, how can any country hope to attack us with any prospects of success? However these troops may differ as to whether France shall be governed by a republic or n limited monarchy, they all agree in their hatred of the Bourbons."

Intelligence had been received at Marseilles that the French army at Algiers, on hearing the account of the revolution in Paris, unanimously gave in their adhesion to the new government. A few old soldiers exclaimed "Long live Napoleon 2d!" This cry, however, was soon drowned.

The London Morning Herald, of Aug. 17th, says—The example of resistance, set by the French to the exercise of illegal authority, begins to operate, in various ways, on the adjoining States. In the Netherlands, it has produced a very extraordinary fermentation amongst the people, particularly of the Southern part of the kingdom, and corresponding measures of precaution on the part of the Government. In some of the German States it has produced an absolute panic, of which the first, as well as gravest, symptoms were displayed by the rulers. For example, the Grand Duke of Baden, on being apprised of the events in the French capital, ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed; thus consulting his fears and rejecting every suggestion of prudence. At Vienna the Bank Shares fell at once more than six per cent.; but the impression made on the Austrian Government is not mentioned, though it may be easily imagined. From Prussia there is no information whatever on the latter point; but as regards the former, a complete panic is anticipated. With respect to the course the Prussian Government may follow in this astounding emergency, it would be hazardous at this moment to offer an opinion, the more so as it will be led, in some measure, by the conduct of the other great powers; but should it assume a hostile character in the end, several months must elapse before it could display itself in deeds. In Spain, however, the example, if any credit be due to accounts in the Bordeaux papers, has produced a rising in several provinces; but we suspect that this is rather in anticipation of what will happen, than a correct statement of what has actually taken place.

A letter from Madrid of August 7th, states that that capital was in the greatest confusion, and the King and his family were in the greatest anxiety—The treasury was nearly exhausted.—Messengers were sent to all officers civil and military, requiring them to prevent the circulation of the news from France. The *Guarda costas* were universally ordered to be on the alert.

The Spanish Ambassador in London had refused passports to Spain, on the ground that he received positive information that parties are going there to assist in revolutionizing the country.

It was rumored that an insurrection has broken out in Biscay, and that the insurgents had made themselves masters of St. Sebastian, and are marching upon the provinces contiguous to Madrid.

A postscript to the Journal du Commerce of the 14th, says: It is believed that the government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Cherbourg.

The total number of killed and wounded, during the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, is from seven to eight thousand, reckoning both the citizens of Paris and the royal army. As the combatants encountered each other very closely, and were near each other's

Newspaper Archive®

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 23d day of October next*, on the premises,

THAT VALUABLE

PLANTATION,

Late the property of VALENTINE ELIKER, deceased, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, containing

236 acres & 40 perches,

and allowance; a sufficient quantity of Meadow and a large proportion of excellent Timber. The improvements are a two-story LOG

Dwelling-house & Bank Barn, part stone and part logs, with two good [illegible] excellent Fruit, and a well of good and never-failing water near the door. Said Plantation is within one mile of Northland's Mill, and within two miles of the York Springs—and will be sold by the Heirs.

Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by the subscribers, living on the premises.

HENRY ELIKER,
JACOB ELIKER.

Sept. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Wilson, deceased, Will be Exposed to Sale, By Public Vendue or Outcry, *on Thursday the 4th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Jesse Newman, Peter H. Fletcher and others, containing about

138 ACRES,

with a Log HOUSE & double Log BARN, and other Buildings, with a well of [illegible] spring [illegible] is [illegible] mile from the [illegible]

[illegible] at the same time & place,

Two Shares of Stock

In the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN WILSON, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 21 ts

Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on *Saturday the 6th day of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert M'Creary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

230 ACRES,

with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shown on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The terms of sale will be made easy; and one-third of the purchase-money is to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow.

HUGH DENWIDDIE,
DAVID DENWIDDIE,
Administrators.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 21. ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The Sheriff of this County has advertised for sale, at the Court-house, on *Saturday the 28th of October*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. a Lot of Ground, in Abbotts-Town, No. 3, on which are a large two-story dwelling-house, part brick, and part log & weather-boarded, with a frame back building, a well at the door, and a barn, part stone and log—the above is occupied as a Tavern: Also, a Tract of Land, in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Henry Carpenter, Henry Wolf, and the Lots of Abbotts-Town, containing 40 acres, more or less—the property of *Abraham Miller*, deceased.

CAPITALISTS,

LOOK HERE!

A Valuable Property

OF FIRST-RATE

LIMESTONE LAND,

Will positively be Sold at PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday 30th of October

next, if not sold at Private Sale four weeks previous to the above date.

THIS Property is the FARM late of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate part in Mountpleasant and part in Conowago townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Henry Herring, Abraham Reiff, Widow Wills, George Lawrence, innkeeper, and others, containing

221 Acres & 118 Perches,

neat measure, PATENTED LAND.

The Improvements are a two-story

Log HOUSE, a 1½ story House, and a Still-house, a double

Log Barn, and other Outbuildings; an elegant well of water, with a pump, and a good spring of water—both convenient to the house;

Two Limestone Quarries

opened, with sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be watered, an elegant

MILL-SEAT,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the Little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover, and five from Littlestown—a Public Road passing the door—and has long been known as sure as any in the neighborhood.

Persons wishing to view the property, will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and will shew the same.—The above-mentioned [illegible]

Aug 3. ts

☞ Any person wishing to know the Terms of Sale of the Property at Private Sale, will call on Thomas M'Creary, who resides on the Farm, or Joseph M'Creary, who resides in Fairview, Frederick county, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Friday the 15th of October next*, on the premises, a certain

PLANTATION,

Or TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Daniel O'Blenis, Mary Kitchen, Andrew Wolf, and others, containing **112** Acres, and allowance. The Improvements are a

Log House, and Barn,

a good Orchard, and two springs of water. About Thirty Acres of the above are covered with thriving Timber: there is also a proportion of good Meadow. The Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road runs through the Farm. To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL BOWSER, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

JOHN BOWSER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 14. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of *JAMES DOUGLASS*, deceased, Offers at Private Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughy, John Stewart and others, containing

184 ACRES,

and allowance, of *PATENTED LAND*

The Improvements are a

Log House, & Double

Log Barn. Any person wishing to purchase, will be shewn the premises, by WM. FERREE, living thereon, or by the subscriber. A good title will be given. For terms, apply to

WM. DOUGLASS, *Ex'r.*

Aug. 31. tf

WOOL WANTED.

20,000 lbs.

OF WASHED WOOL,

WANTED at the Store of the Subscriber—for which 25 cts. per lb. will be given.

C. J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, July 6. tf

AGAIN!

J. B. DANNER,

HAS just returned from the City, (making the THIRD time since the first of June) with a Splendid and General Assortment of

GOODS.

He has heretofore received a greater share of custom than he had anticipated, for which he returns his sincere thanks: and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, being able to offer

☞ **Greater Bargains** ☜

than he has ever offered, owing to his having made certain arrangements with different Houses in the City. His Assortment comprises every article of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CHINA, GLASS,

& Queens-Ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, AND GIMP **BONNETS,**

Weavers' Reeds, and Grindstones, &c. &c.

He invites the Public generally to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

J. B. DANNER,

Also continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, [illegible]

I return my acknowledgments for the liberal support I received at the last election—and again offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM S. COBEAN.

April 6. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

A REPORT is in circulation, in some sections of the County, that I am a *FREE-MASON*, calculated, and no doubt intended by the person who originated it, to injure my election.—To remove any unfavorable impressions which such a report might make, and believing it a duty I owe to myself, I take this early opportunity of informing the Public that it is without the least foundation in truth. I am not, never have been, nor do I believe ever shall be a Free-mason. I shall cheerfully submit to your decision, promising, if elected, a faithful discharge of the duties of the Office.

Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. S. COBEAN.

Gettysburg, May 18.

To the Free & Independent Electors of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Through the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election. Should I be honored by a majority of your votes, I trust the duties of the office will be exercised with promptness and impartiality.

ISAAC WOLF, *(Farmer.)*

Berwick township, May 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself again as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

If I meet your approbation, I will discharge the duties with impartiality.

BERNHART GILBERT.

April 13. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. I am an Anti-Mason—opposed to all Secret Societies. I shall not trouble you with personal solicitations; but will receive your support with gratitude.

WILLIAM F. BONNER.

York Springs, June 15. te

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE* to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in October next, (the 12th.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz.:—

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dall[illegible] Mill at the [illegible]

[illegible] District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of the Widow Swartz, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of John Gilbert, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by Daniel Deardorff, in said township

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

Two Members of Congress, to represent the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, and Perry;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts;

One Director of the Poor, & House of Employment of the County of Adams;

Two Coroners; and

Two Sheriffs.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October [illegible]

1st day of October next,

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 15th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who [illegible] rejected by the [illegible] of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

Given under my hand, at Gettysburg, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1830

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

The Line of STAGES

Between Baltimore and Chambersburg, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY (Mondays excepted.)

The Line of Stages between Gettysburg and Hagers-Town has again been resumed, and runs three times a week.

STOCKTON & STOKES.

April 20. tf

A JOURNEYMAN PAINTER,

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber.——ALSO,

TWO APPRENTICES

To the Painting and Chair-making business. Lads from 14 to 16 would be preferred.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, May 25. tf

DRUG WAREHOUSE,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS has just received, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of *Fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dies, Spices, &c.* which will be sold at *reduced prices.*

☞ The orders of distant Merchants, Druggists & Physicians, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch.

3rd mo. 30th, 1830.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Tuesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.